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YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

If you take one you will want to keep in touch with home. The best way to do this is to have the Journal mailed to you. Leave your order before starting. We will change the address as often as you desire.

The big fraternal societies are nonpartisan, but all the same they have a good deal

A Washington correspondent who is somewhat noted as a mind reader wires that President Roosevelt and J. Pierpont Morgan "have become reconciled." There is no evidence that they have ever been anything else.

*Exceedingly creditable was the action of the Kansas camps of Woodmen, one Topeka and one at Kansas City, Kan., in abandoning their trip to Indianapolis and giving the money it would have cost to the flood sufferers. This involved considerable sacrifice and argued a fine motive.

No public man has ever shown better knowledge of Jewish character or paid a higher tribute to their learning, patriotism and good citizenship than President Roosevelt did in his remarks at the White House on Monday. His speech will constitute a permanent and valuable addition to the literature on the subject.

Labor being by far the most important and expensive factor in production, it is small wonder that manufacturing industries give a wide berth to the city that becomes famous through labor troubles. It is remarkably short-sighted policy on the part of the Chicago labor organizations that keeps them in almost continuous turmoil.

Policemen sometimes use their revolvers unnecessarily, but this cannot be said Patrolman Bailey in the affair of Monday night. The man he was sent to arrest had made open threat to kill any policeman who attempted to arrest him and was actually aiming his pistol at the officer when the latter shot. He showed good and did not shoot any too soon.

Automobilists complain that it is the occasional boy or unaccustomed chauffeur temporarily in charge of a machine that does the break-neck running and creates popular prejudice against the "sport." Owners of automobiles are the ones most interested keeping down this prejudice, but it is recorded that any of them has yet had one of these scorchers arrested or entered any

The state mine inspector reports the outlook good for a very material increase in the This increase, in conjunction with the fact that all the coal roads have made ment, should allay any apprehension of another coal shortage next winter.

If that murder in a New York courtroom had occurred in Kentucky or Arkansas we should have diatribes not a few from the metropolitan papers on the backward stage of civilization that will produce crime the very temple of justice. As a matter of fact, there is no place in America where such a low grade of civilization exists as among the criminal classes of such centers of population as Chicago and New York.

There seems to be no question but enefit or insurance feature of the Amertean Woodmen needs careful revision and adjustment to safe business principles. As life insurance experts seem to be agreed this point the managers of the order had better act on their advice. The financial failure of the order through neglect be deplorable. There are fixed principles of life insurance which cannot be safely

Dr. Andrew D. White, for many years ambassador to Germany, thinks

purely commercial and should be kept entirely distinct from the political interests of England and Japan.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY AND BUSINESS.

The ordinance which has been introduced in the Council to prevent the erection of business buildings within a certain area seems open to objection. Briefly, it forbids the erection of a building for the repair, storage or hire of automobiles outside of the space bounded by New York street on the north, Alabama street on the east, Georgia street on the south and Senate in which there are located three or more dwelling houses without first obtaining the written consent of a majority of the property owners; and no such building shall be erected on any square where there is a church or schoolhouse. It is understood the object of the ordinance is to prevent the erection of an automobile storage house on the north side of Vermont street, between Pennsylvania and Meridian streets. The ordinance applies only to one line of business, but the principle is applicable to all. If it would be right and just to prohibit the invasion of any particular square by the automobile business, why not by any other business? Again, why should that portion of the city outside of the limits above named be protected against invasion by business buildings when there is no restriction against their erection within the limits named? If the principle is right it should be applied not merely to automobile stations, but to business houses of any and all kinds. That would not be wise The city has not attained its growth nor reached a point when its business district years since the owners of residence property in the block where the government building is being erected were shocked at the idea of that square being invaded by business. There were two churches and a schoolhouse on that square, but they had to go. Coming still further south, the Claypool block occupies the site of one of the finest residences of early Indianapolis, as does the Denison Hotel also. The persons who erected these fine business buildings did not have to get the written consent of adjacent property owners. Four of the large business buildings on Monument place occupy sites formerly occupied by churches. The Lemcke block occupies the site of another church. - These churches held their ground many years, and when business got so close as to make it worth while they

There is only one ground on which the owners of residence property can appeal to the Council to prevent the erection of business buildings in their immediate vicinity. and that is if the proposed business would be what the law recognizes as a nuisance, such as a tannery, a starch, bone or soap factory, a chemical factory or something of that kind. Some persons think a public school building is a nuisance if it be too near, but the law would not so regard it An asylum for homeless dogs would probably be held to be a nuisance, as their barking would keep people awake. In Washington it has been held that a crowing rooster is a nuisance. But all these are very different from a dry goods store, a grocery or an automobile station. These do not come in the class of businesses which the Council may regulate. The true principle is that the owner of property may devote it to any legitimate business he may choose to adopt without asking the consent or permission of neighboring property owners. He may not establish a nuisance, but he may establish any legitimate business that does not come under that definition Adjacent property owners may buy him out, and that is sometimes done, but they cannot reasonably expect to shut him by legislation. The Council should not lend itself to restricting the area of business

THE STRIKE INSURANCE PLAN.

At first blush it looks as if Mr. J. G. Battelle, a successful steel manufacturer, of ical rights, while in the South they are Columbus, O., had pointed out the most reasonable way for the manufacturers of be against negroes on the part of s the country to protect themselves against loss through labor disputes, strikes, etc. As sition to draw the color line on rare occais well known, the National Association Mr. Parry, has been earnestly seeking some method by which the interests of a majority of the large employers of labor could meet the demands and methods of organized labor. There are various organizations for this purpose, such as that of the foundrymen, but they have not proven satisfactory. These organizations endeavored to meet the question with the same methods as those they conceived to be used by organized labor. The foundrymen's organization has a rule for blacklisting, which is as un-American as the boycott. It also has an impracticable requirement that the member suffering from a strike shall be supplied with castings from other foundries in the association, which cannot be don economically unless the foundries are very close together and have the same pat-

At the New Orleans convention of the

N. A. M. Mr. Battelle brought forward the suggestion of a strike insurance company and in yesterday's Journal Mr. Parry gave an outline of the details of the plan so far as they have been worked out by the executive committee of the association. It is to be a mutual company, the policy holder taking out policies to insure him against loss from strikes and to insure his workmen against physical injury at the hands of strikers. This would mean putmatter on a an eleemosynary propthat the insurance company would hav a voice in the policy pursued by the insured. just as the fire insurance company now has a voice in the arrangements for fire protection, and this would mean the curbing in the air" every time a labor organization

sonal sentiments of revenge or spite from the minds of workmen when contemplating a strike. Furthermore, the knowledge that personal assaults on nonunion men would be pursued with the dispassionate relentlessness and trained talent for which surance companies are noted, would have a tendency to diminish such assaults, just as the knowledge that a bonding company never gets tired diminisshes embezzle ments of bonded oncers and employes.

Such an insurance scheme need not a should not interfere with joint association for wage conferences, conciliation commit tees, etc. Indeed, it will flourish best when all the ordinary machinery for the join determination of wage scales and settle ment of labor disputes is working at best. As a matter of fact, the chief streng of the labor organization lies in its strike benefits, which is nothing more nor le than a plan to insure the striker against total loss of his wages, and if the employe is to imitate the workman at all in the matter of organization he cannot do better than by the adoption of the plan that will partially reimburse him for losses incurred through strikes.

RACE PREJUDICE, NORTH AND SOUTH The New York Sun prints the following communication, addressed to the editor: I read in the dispatches that a white boy

in Indiana refused to sit beside a negress in

the commencement exercises of a school

Again I read that a negro who insulted a white girl in the same town was pursued by a gang of white men and killed. I believe Indiana is a Northern State, and that it is generally reckoned on as being Republican. I believe that one of the senators of that State is quoted as saying that "Indiana will be solid for Roosevelt in 1904," and it has also been said that the candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket will hail from Indiana.

And was it not an Indiana woman who

Booker Washington slept? If any one of the incidents alluded to had lot of people in the North would have been asking the same question that an old Yankee preacher used to ask whenever there was a grasshopper plague, a drought, or an eclipse of the sun, to-wit: "For what did we fight the rebels?"

The communication, which is signed with initials, is dated from New York, but the writer is probably a Southerner. He about right in his facts, though they are only half stated. The press dispatches from this city can make "a race riot" or a "color line" out of very little, but they always forget to state the other side. To have been just and accurate they should have stated that the young man who refused to sit beside a colored girl was refused a diploma by the school authorities; that the white man who shot a negro for insulting a white girl is under arrest, and that the muchadvertised chambermaid who represented that she was dismissed for refusing to make up a bed in which Booker Washington had slept incurred the contempt of all fair-minded people and became the laughing stock of the town.

But, while the Sun correspondent is substantially correct in his statement of facts as they were given to the press, he wrong in the conclusion he implies. This is that race prejudice is as strong and the color line as distinctly drawn in the North as in the South. This is far from being true. That there is something of race prejudice and the color line in the North is undeniable, but they represent individual feelings rather than public sentiment. Colored pupils have graduated in the high schools in this city in every class for many years past, and no distinction is made against them. The young man who refused to sit beside a colored girl did not represent anybody but himself. All of the incidents mentioned in the communication quoted above are unimportant and not indicative of a general condition. If they had happened in the South they would not have been thought worth reporting at all, and would never have been mentioned in the papers, much less sent as a press dispatch. The fact that they happened in a Northern and a Republican State gave them interest. yet they were very unimportant incidents in the daily life of a large city.

The fundamental difference between the condition of the colored people in the two sections of the country is that in the North they are accorded all their civil and politdenied all. Whatever prejudice there may persons in the North, or whatever dispoit is an exceptional condition. As race the negroes have the same civil and political rights in the North that whites have. This is the great point of difference, and it overshadows all others. According to the last census there were in the North 291,354 negroes of voting age, every one of whom is allowed all of his civil and political rights. In the South there were 1.768.948 negroes of voting age, not one of whom is allowed his civil and political rights. That is what constitutes the great difference in the attitude of the two sections towards the negro, and not the fact that a schoolboy in the North may refuse to sit beside a colored girl, or a chambermaid may refuse to make up a bed in which Booker Washington has slept. The lynching of a few scores of negroes in the South every year. barbarous as it is, is not a hundredth part as bad as depriving nearly two millions of them of their civil and political rights. That is the crime that the Nation will some time have to answer for.

THE COUNCIL INVESTIGATION.

The city administration and Council committee will make a mistake if they close the investigation of the charges in the sprinking contracts without giving these charges the fullest possible airing. The Journal has no reason to believe there is any intention of doing this further than the statements of the Democratic and quasi-Democratic press to the effect that there is no thought of employing an attorney further, that the Stahl incident "will be seized to smother the investigation," and the statements of these papers have been shown right along to be based rather on political sentiment and personal malice than facts. The action of the Indianapolis News and its associates in employing a detective and trying unsuccessfully to tempt Commissioner Logsdon with a bribe did much to clear up public sentiment on the subject, but the investigation was unfinished when it was interrupted by the arrest same patient spirit of truth-finding in which nas and other unsuccessful bidders, and tor the interests of America and the fair dealing with employes. On the other few people that have watched the course tioned above. Of Tom L. Johnson it is not tween the former Democratic mayor of In-

hand, the fact that their fight would not of the investigation believe these charges, be against the individual employer or cor- yet it is to be remembered that the public for a cry that the investigation was choked in accordance with Mr. Logsdon's request, the fullest investigation that is possible.

> That the threatened strike of anthracite coal miners has been averted is probably mainly due to the wise leadership and good management of President Mitchell. The fact that he went to Scranton to preside at the special convention of mine workers showed that he regarded the situation a critical. Briefly it was this: The miners had made certain demands concerning points not covered by the award and which the operators refused to grant. Under the commission's report the issue thus created should be submitted to a poard of conciliation to be created in a certain way. The miners designated their members of the board, but the operators insisted they did not designate them in the proper way, while the miners insisted that they had complied substantially with the terms of the award. This dispute was over a technicality and the Journal thinks the miners were right. As a quasi concession to the operators Mr. Mitchell called a special delegate convention of the miners and, acting on his advice, this convention ratified and indorsed the previous action of the executive committee in the selection of the conciliation board. This is technical compliance with the claim of the operators and clears the way for the completion of the board. The outcome is creditable to Mr. Mitchell's leadership and to the good sense of the miners.

President Roosevelt made a very appro priate speech at the Baltimore Saengerbund and testified his appreciation of German refused to "make up" the bed in which music by remaining an hour to listen to the singing. The right direction and impewhich German-Americans have given to musical culture in this country is one of many great services they have rendered.

Butler College has been so free from anything in the way of excessive exuberance on the part of students in the past that it had come to be taken for granted that they were a class of young men able to have their fun in a rational way. It make themselves and the college ridiculous night-shirt parade.

Augustus E. Willson, of Louisville, Ky. who has announced his candidacy for Governor as a Republican, was for many years a resident of New Albany, Ind., where he taught school and was county superintendent. He is an original Fremont Republican and a successful lawyer and business

The building movement of the Board of Trade is up again. This time it is hoped something tangible will develop. Indianapolis has done well of late in the way of modern business buildings, but there is room for more.

It is a pretty mean man that will rol child's bank, but what could be expected from a man born to carry the name Divelbliss through life?

THE HUMORISTS.

A Hope.

"There are no birds in last year's nest." We would not swear to that. But 'twould be fine if we should see No birds on next year's hat. -Chicago Tribune.

Wise for His Age.

Atlanta Constitution "So you quarreled with your wife?" "No, suh; she quarreled wid me." "Don't you ever answer back?" "Jedge," replied the witness, "I'm forty yes

Bought Off.

"Come, now, Johnnie-say your speech for the gentleman, and I'll give you a penny." "Really, mother," replied Johnny, "I should like to oblige you, but-the gentleman has already given me a dollar to keep quiet!"

A Thing to Remember.

Chicago Record-Herald. "You must admit," she said, "that in the days few men die for honor." "Well, you must remember," he answere have died for honor if it had come first."

Corroborated. She-I know a woman in this street who he been offering to bet she knows one woman w won't get a new hat this summer.

She-Yes, she knows me, and I'm the one

He-Indeed? Does she know you?

He-Ah! she must know me, too. The Way Everywhere. The King of France, With sword and lance, And twice ten thousand men,

Marched up the pike, Or something like, And then marched down again. In this respect We may detect His likeness to us when

We pave a street With smooth concrete, And rip it up again.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

Apropos of all the talk about Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, the visit which he will not make to Indianapolis this week and the enthusiastic welcome which the local Democracy was not preparing to accord him learn of arrangements he is making for a little Fourth of July celebration at his a Maryland member of Congress. home this year. A state official who takes the Commoner for the diversion it affords article on the first page of this week's is-

"The Fairview Jefferson Club will hold an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration at Fairview this year. The readers of the Commoner will remember that Fairview is the name given to Mr. Bryan's home and is situated about four miles southeast of Lincoln. The exercises will be held in a grove close to the street car line and about a uarter of a mile from Mr. Bryan's resi-

"Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, O., Col. Richard S. Wynne, of Fort Worth, Tex., and Dr. Howard S. Taylor, of Chicago, will deliver addresses. Professor Hagenow's Band will furnish music for the occasion and a choir selected from Commoner office force will lead in the singing of patriotic airs.

The celebration of the anniversary the Nation's birth has in too many places degenerated into a day of sport for the people and into a day of money-making for

The Fairview Jefferson Club desires eturn to the simplicity and sincerity of the earlier day celebrations, when the per were wont to gather together on such a da to renew acquaintances, exchange of sing together inspiring songs, hear the Dec independence read and listen to on of questions affecting the naaration of Indepe tional welfare. The club is fortunate in ing able to secure the attendance of the dis-

necessary to speak. His able and cour- dianapolis and the managers of one of ageous defense of the interests of the two men who would like to achieve that dismasses has earned for him his position of leadership of the Ohio Democracy, and he is using that leadership to bring about public reforms. Colonel Wynne is one of the most prominent lawyers in Texas, an orator of note and a citizen of high ideals. Dr. Caylor is city attorney of Chicago under Mayor Harrison, and is not only an able speaker, but is so accomplished a writer of verse that he has been dubbed poet laureate of the Chicago platform Democracy. All are cordially invited.

This celebration promises to be unique that it is not only partisan, but partisanly partisan, if the expression is permissible. Held at Bryan's home, with Tom Johnson, a Texas colonel and the poet laureate the Chicago platform as the bright and shining stars, the affair will doubtless be at once a celebration of Independence day and a new declaration of independence sufficient to open the eyes of the old-line Democrats now styled the "reorganizers." are cordially invited." it is stated, but has Mr. Bryan sent any personal invitations to members of the Indiana Democratic Club or the Indiana Silver Club?

Will H. Craig, editor of the Noblesville Ledger, is one of the Indiana Republicans who believe that the next state committee should be organized primarily in the interests of Senator Beveridge's candidacy for re-election. He was in the city a few hours yesterday, and when he was asked concerning the drift of political affairs in

his part of the State he said: "I am not taking any special interest just now in politics, but in Hamilton county everything is as mild as a May morning I believe the utmost harmony will prevail in our county next year. I believe our peo-ple are satisfied with the national and state administrations, and favor the policy of letting well enough alone. Therefore, they will cordially support the nomination and election of Roosevelt for President and Beveridge for senator. I believe our people are thoroughly satisfied with Fairbanks and Beveridge in the Senate, and will as heartily support the junior senator next year as they did Senator Fairbanks last year. The record and achievements of Senator Beveridge well justify his renomina tion and election next year. He entered the Senate handicapped somewhat by his youth and inexperience, but to-day he has the confidence of the President and is in close touch with Senator Hanna and others of the most powerful leaders of the party. His great expansion speech, his maiden ef-fort in the Senate, was tabooed by the older heads in that body, but the lines laid down in that speech have become the fixed policy of the Republican party in our foreign rela-

"In this connection let me suggest that believe the next state committee should be organized primarily for the promotion of the interests of Roosevelt for President and Beveridge for senator. The trend of things is that way, and, as the campaign was conducted largely in the interests of Fairbanks last year and was a great success, so let the campaign of 1904 be for men as well as measures."

Governor Durbin, who returned yesterday afternoon from Washington, where he went to consult with officials of the Department of Justice relative to his Jacksonville, Fla., seems too bad that a few of them had to litigation, enjoyed a hearty laugh when he was shown the story in the local Demowith the time-worn and vulgar lark of a | cratic organ, or what's left of it, to the effect that his trip was in reality an errand of mercy "in the interests of Eighth dispostmasters who are under fire, charged with levying campaign tribute on rural carriers and other postoffice employes that belong to Congressman Cromer's polit-

> "I was not aware that there was any easion for 'errands of mercy' of that kind said the Governor, "but under any circumstances I feel that I have troubles enough of my own.
> "I see also,"

> continued the Governor, "that a Washington correspondent points to my visit there as an indication that I may be the next chairman of the Repub lican national committee. An insignificant little matter like managing a national campaign would only furnish diversion for my leisure hours, I suppose. I talked with that correspondent while I was in Washington, and he told me as his confidential opinion that another man was slated for chairman Personally I am inclined to believe that the President would be glad to see Senator Hanna remain at the head of the national organization."

> Representative George W. Cromer, Muncle, is another who was entertained by the story of the alleged "real" object of the Governor's Washington trip. Mr. Cromer was here yesterday and when his attention was called to the article laughed and said: "That story should classified under the head, 'Important if

> Mr. Cromer is in the city to attend the everything in the Eighth district is in satsfactory condition. When he was asked if he anticipated a fight for renomi he said with a smile

> "Well now you could hardly expect me to be borrowing trouble on that line. I have heard that there will be a candidate or two against me, but naturally I am not trying to stir up a fight."
> Mr. Cromer says he has heard of no op position to George Lilly, of Anderson, for district chairman and he believes he will be re-elected without a contest.

Dale J. Crittenberger, of Anderson, another Eighth district man, although of opposite political persuasion, was in the city yesterday afternoon. Through his paper, the Anderson News, Mr. Crittenberger has been booming Mayor John L Forkner, of that city, for the Democratic nomination for Governor and he says he has observed that the suggestion has been well received over the State.

Democrats would have to look before they found a better candidate for said Mr. Crittenberger. "Mayor Forkner is primarily a business man, has splendid executive ability and his character is such that he commands support outsid his party. His election as mayor of Anderson shows that. Anderson is normally Republican, but Mr. Forkner overcame that handicap easily.'

XXX

John C. Simering, of Baltimore, who is member of the Republican State committee of Maryland, was a caller at Republican State headquarters in the Stevenson building yesterday. Mr. Simering says the party organization in his State is not a satisfactory basis at present, and he inquired closely concerning the Indiana organization from Secretary Whittaker. In Maryland the State committee is selected on the Legislative apportionment, not on the congressional apportionment, and the committee is not only unwieldy but the overwhelmingly Democratic portions the State have equal representation with the strong Republican sections. Mr. Simering said that a change in the organization is contemplated for the next campaign and he was much impressed with the Indiana system.

Mr. Simering also called on Representative Overstreet yesterday, and in speaking of his visit Mr. Overstreet said he was reminded of a somewhat peculiar experience the event he came, it may be interesting to the Republican national congressional committee had in the last campaign with

"Early in the campaign," said Mr. Overstreet. "we sent out letters to the various called attention yesterday to the following | Republican members of Congress, asking them concerning the situation in their districts and if they had need of any special help. Among others we had a prompt re-ply from a Maryland representative, who assured us that his district was in excellent condition and that he would be returned by an increased plurality without any great effort. In acknowledging the receipt of his letter I wrote him that the committee must have been misinformed, as we understood his district had been greatly changed under the reapportionment of the State, with the result that the Republican plurality had been cut away and he would have a ight to carry the district.

"In reply I received a telegram from the epresentative stating that he would be in New York the next day to see me. When e came I learned that he had actually been in ignorance of the big change in his to it. He had made a hurried investigation and had discovered that the situation was and had discovered that the situation was not altogether rose-colored. He needed help and needed it badly. He got it and made a hard fight, but he was defeated. The reapportionment was his undoing. He was a valuable member of the House, and it was due to his close attention to his con-

Tom Taggart will be up from French Liel

C. M. Greenlee, a well-known Elwood attorney, was at the Columbia Club last evening. Mr. Greenlee has always been an active Republican and is usually in touch with all the political develoments in Madison county at least, but he says he prefers not to talk politics at present. His reasons are excellent, for he is a prospective candidate himself. Three years ago he made the race for the nomination for judge of the Superior Court of Madison county, and was defeated by Judge Henry C. Ryan, who was renominated. Next year Mr. Greenlee will make the race again.

"I do not know whether I shall have fight," he said, "but of course I hope I shall not. I was the only candidate against Judge Ryan in the last campaign, and I have heard of no prospective candidates next year aside from myself."

The new Republican state headquarters, in the Stevenson building, are proving exceedingly popular. The rooms are fitted up in good shape now, and Secretary Whittaker said yesterday that the number of callers has averaged two or three times the number that formerly found their way to the headquarters in the Majestic building at this quiet, between-campaigns time of year. The increase is attributed to the fact that the Stevenson building is more centrally located and out-of-town visitors find it more convenient to drop in there than to go ou of their way a couple of blocks to reach the Majestic.

C. F. S. Neal, of Lebanon, formerly on of the active Democrats of the Ninth dis trict, but whose time is new occupied with the affairs of the Endowment Rank, Knights of Pythias, to the exclusion of politics, is at the English.

Francis T. Roots, of Connersville, has not fully decided whether he will be a candidate against Representative Watson, of the Sixth district, next year. "I have been thinking of entering the race," he said last evering. at the Columbia Club, "but I can't tel! at this time just what I shall do. I do not want to sacrifice my business interests for politics, and to get into the congressional fight in the right way would mean that I could pay attention to little else for at least

Mr. Roots says the matter of engrossing interest at Connersville at present is the prospect of getting the new interurban line to Indianapolis. The City Council granted a franchise to the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company, and the coma bond as a guarantee of good faith; con-sequently the people of the capital of Fay-ette county believe their dreams of inter-urban connection with the State capital are about to be realized.

James R. Pro. of English, chairman of the Republican central committee of Crawford county, who is in the city for the Woodmen meeting, says there is little political gossi; in the Third district at present. "It is generally understood that George W. Self, o Corydon, our district committeeman, will be a candidate for the nomination for reporter of the Supreme Court," he said, "but aside from that we hear little of politics aside from the gossip in the Indianapolis Mr. Pro was one of the callers at the new

ONE INDICTED FOR BURNING CAPTAIN EWEN'S HOTEL.

Belief Prevalent at Jackson that Netther Jett Nor White Will Be Con-

victed of Mareum's Murder.

JACKSON, Ky., June 16 .- The arson cases were disposed of to-day when Crawford and Tharp, teamsters for Hargis, were set free and no indictments returned by the grand jury. Some expressed the opinion that the murder cases will close in the same way to-niorrow, when Jett and White would also be released. And what might follow is the question. It is evident that all in Breathitt county are considering the question most seriously, although few will

openly discuss it. It is stated by those who will talk even secretly on the matter that the grand jury was composed of residents of Breathitt county drawn by those who are identified with the dominant faction, and all were connected with it, and that no indictment for anything was expected from a jury drawn in that county, but that the jurors in the case of Curtis Jett and Thomas White are from another county and for that

The secret departure of part of the Ewen family and arrangements for the rest to get away indicates the feeling that his life was not considered safe, even after all of his property had been destroyed. The general comment is that those who were charged with arson for burning the hotel on Sun were not as culpable as those who were lyran to the fire, and that only hired agents events. The general impression is that the Ewen Hotel would have been burned earlier in the night if Captain Ewen had been lodging there instead of in camp, and that the object was to get him out of the camp so as to shoot him from ambush more than any-

In addition to the subscriptions from dif ferent parts of Kentucky and other States, Mrs. Mary Shreve Ransom, of Louisville, to-day offered the Ewen family a house in her city for a year free of rent. A petition was circulated at Lancaster, Ky., for Governor Beckham to recommend a legislative appropriation to reimburse Captain Ewen, and Lexington has offered him inducements to locate in that city.

this afternoon there is great interest in anticipation of the charge that Judge Redwine will give to the jury after the arguments are concluded. It is believed the verdict will greatly depend upon what the court says before the jury retires. There is much comment to-night upon the testimony offered by the defense, especially by that of Judge Hargis and Sheriff Calla han, who were standing across the street While the witnesses of the defense yesterand their friends, those to-day consisted of the relatives, employes and close friends of leaders of the dominant faction and the drift of all was for the purpose of prov-When the commonwealth closed its tes

timony last week it was announced that it pecause other witnesses could obtained, among them being John Smith and John Abner, who were charged with being in the conspiracy with the defendants to get Marcum out of the way. The troops chased all over the mountains to find these witnesses for the prosecution, but they were in hiding then and could not be secured It was noted that they were on hand for the defense to-day; of their own accord, and denied emphatically the statements in the affidavits of Marcum and Moses Feltner regarding the plots and efforts to get Marcum out of the way. In connection with the comment on the witnesses and their testimony there still seems to be general doubt in this community of any convict An exciting incident of the afternoon

was an assault made on Gray Haddocks who testified that he saw men running from Ewen's burning hotel building, on whom he thought was Joe Crawford. Hargis's teamster. Haddocks was on th bridge when attacked by three men wh threated to throw him in the water. provost guard was attracted to the scene and just as he arrived one of the men who was on horseback, drew his pistol Seeing the guard he hastily rode away and escaped. His two companions, Lee Gay and ILouis Johnson, from Perry county, were arrested. Gay was charged Johnson with assault. They refused to

Dividend Declared.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 16.-The Union Switch and Signal Company this afternoon declared the regular dividend of 2% per cent. on the preferred and 1% per cent. on the mmon stock. It was also decided to in-

PRESIDENT DELIVERS TWO AD-DRESSES AT CHARLOTTESVILLE.

speaks to the Alumni of the State University and Later to the Students at a Luncheon

TRIBUTE TO THE GRADUATES

AND PRAISE FOR THE OLD DOMINION AND ITS PEOPLE.

Word for the United States Navy-Duty of Young Men Who Are Turned Out by the State.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 16 .-President Roosevelt to-day wound up his our of the continent in a visit to the University of Virginia. This was alumni day at the university and the occasion was made memorable by the presence of the President and many men distinguished in public life, some of them graduates of the university. The reception accorded the President was a particularly warm one and he was greeted with ringing cheers when he arose to speak before the alumni in the public hall and the student body at the luncheon tendered him in the gymnasium and they were renewed several times during his two speeches. The President, when he arrived here at 11:30 o'clock this morning, was escorted direct to the university grounds and in the famous rotunda building, standing near the statue of Thomas Jefferson, the father of the university, he held a reception. Then he was escorted to the public hall, where he deliv-"It is a double pleasure for me to be here to-day. In the first place, because the Uni-versity of Virginia is one among the limited number of institutions of learning to which, because of its historical association, every American proud of his country and his country's history, must turn. In the next place because I have just finished a trip across this continent which, at almost every step, reminded me of some great deed done by a Virginian or a descendant of a Virginian in that wonderful formative period which has occupied more than half of

this Republic's work,"
The President said he would have conered his trip incomplete if it had not nded with a pilgrimage to the University of Virginia. He spoke of the work of the early Virginians and paid a tribute to Lews and Clarke, Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott and other natives of the State who state headquarters, and he expressed his unqualified approval of the change. ave figured prominently in history. have figured prominently in history. "Vir-ginia has a right to be proud," he said, "of the character of the public men whom she has sent into public life. The two United States senators from Virginia are both graduates of the university and it is a gen-uine pleasure to be brought into contact with them in handling public affairs." President Roosevelt spoke in high terms of the university and the work it has done, and said that when the White House was restored to its original design the architects came to Charlottesville and studied the architecture of the old buildings in the university grounds to get the right idea. He recalled the fact that Edgar Allen Poe was a graduate of the university, as was called upon a number of University of Virginia men to fill public offices and that they had never failed him.

GRADUATES OWE THE STATE.

"The University of Virginia," the President said, "has stood for much in our national life. You stand for the production of scholarship; for the production of men who are to do well for the State if ever the need of calling upon them for their services may arise; but above all the University of Virginia stands for the production of men; of men who are to do each a man's duty in the world. Every American who receives a university education, who receives a good school educa-tion, is by the receipt of that education by just so much a debtor to the State. Every graduate here has owed the State some thing for the education which he has se-A good American never owes anything that he does not seek to repay. And the man who is content to go through life owing his alma mater for the education for which he has made no adequate return, is not true to the ideals of American citizenship. He is in honor bound to make such return. He can make it in but one way; he can return what he owes to his alma mater only by making his alma mater proud of what he does in service rendered to his fellow-man. Of course, the first thing a university man like any reason a verdict of conviction may be posother man must do is to pull his own weight up. You have got to do that first."
"Passing through this wonderful and powerful State of yours, I am struck not merely with its fertility and beauty, but with the steadily increasing prosperity cused if he shall fail to do his part in keeping up that general prosperity. I am the last man that would preach to an audience more money-getting; but most certainly I wish to preach to every audience that no man is to be excused if he declines to do the small things that each day de mands and not want to wait until some chance for heroic action comes along. The man who wishes to be a hero must begin by being a good everyday citizen. Then i him seize it, let him grasp it, let him write his name imperishably among the names written by the ages; let him not wait until that opportunity which may never arise, does arise before doing anything, but let him do his duty to the whole State by leadng a decent and hard-working life as the average American must if the country i to go onward and upward. "I believe in you. I believe in your insti

tutions here, in this great historic university, because here you turn out men in whose minds and hearts the university, both by its conscious and unconscious influence, has American citizenship-the virtues of of honesty, of common sense, and of that high and devoted courage which will not flinch from the forces of evil, whether they be physical or moral. I thank you all for having given me the chance to speak to

"Many of you I have known and love already, and with the history of this great institution of learning I am already acquainted; and now I can feel that my trip through from one ocean to the other is ended, and that I have come at the close to this place fraught with memories, im perishable memories for any man who joys, as all of us must joy, that an American President can go from one ocean to the other and from the gulf to the Canadian border and everywhere find himself at home among his own people.

At the conclusion of the President's speech the audience called on Senator Daniel. The senator declined to make a speech after the "wonderful and masterful address which the President had just delivered." He said that "if the President had stonne at San Juan hill and made his speech to the Spaniards every man of them would have Senator Martin also was called on, but

declined to speak "after the excellent ad-dress of the President." Address at a Luncheon.

Later at a luncheon at the gymnasium he responded to the toast, "The United States." Others who replied to toasts were Senator W. Daniel, "Virginia;" W. R. Meredith, Richmond, "Our Alma Mater;" Ambassador McCormick, our representative in Russia "The Louisiana Purchase;" Henry S Pritchett, of the Massachusetts School of Technology, "Our Sister Institutions," and Thomas Nelson Page, "The President." In his address the President said in part: "I want to say just one word to you in reference to our foreign relations. I want the United States to conduct itself in for-eign affairs as you of Virginia believe a

his fellows. I ask that we handle ourselves with a view never to wronging the weak and never to submit long to in jury from the strong.
"Another thing a gentelman does no boast, bluster, bully, he does not insul others. I do not wish us ever as a nation to take a position from which we have to

retreat. Do not let us assume any pos

private gentleman should con